BOMBAY COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1822.

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THE Hon'ble Company's ship Buckinghamshire, Capt. Frederick Adams, from Plymouth, the 13th March, arrived this morning.

Passengers.—Maj. General Atkins, William Newnham, Esq. C. S. and Lady, William Shotton, Esq. and Lady, Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Bellasis, Miss Chaplin, Miss Gillio, Frederick Geo. Parry, Esq. *Barrister.*—Col. Cotton, & detachment of His Majesty's 47th Regiment.—Mr Barnard, and Mr. Sims, *writers.* 10 Cadets.

We lose no time in copying the following heads of intelligence from our private correspondent.

February 4th. From the Paris Papers, Vienna January 20th. A great activity is remarked at the present in the communication between our Cabinet and that of Petersburgh. The State Messengers are constantly on the road. A superior officer who lately arrived here en courier, states, that two days before his departure from St. Petersburgh, the Senate was assembled in Council of State; and the discussion, which was opened at one in the afternoon, was prolonged without interruption till nine the next morning, no one having retired till the Senate had adopted a definitive resolution.

The belief continues here of an approaching arrangement between Russia and the Porte. There is a general persuasion that Peace will not be interrupted. It appears that Russia wishes as well as the Porte to avoid War, and it is certain that Austria, France and England are using all their efforts to maintain the Alliance between the European Governments.

From the Gazette de France. Paris January 31st. We have received accounts from Barcelona of the 19th instant; since the arrival there of Reigo, every day had been marked by Banquets and rejoinings. Several clubs had been opened which were addressed by this celebrated patriot.

According to a letter from Odessa of the 5th instant, they did not expect to be informed before the end of the month, of the definitive resolution of Russia on the question of War or Peace with the Porte.

Morning Chronicle Feb. 8th. Accounts have been received from Smyrna dated the 31st December, which state that the town was perfectly tranquil. It was reported that the Greeks had met with some reverses in the neighbourhood of Patras, and that Ypsilanti had been obliged to retire to the mountains with the loss of standards, ammunition and even his plate. The Pacha had returned with the heads of 25 unfortunate men as emblems of his victory, and also with 30 female slaves.

A Paris Papers of the 4th instant, states that an express had arrived there from Madrid, with letters dated the 28th ultimo; which mention that the Cortes had acknowledged the independence of the Spanish Colonies and that they were occupied in framing commercial treaties with them.

From the Morning Chronicle, February 9th. We learn from good authority that there is no foundation for the hopes which have been held out of a disposition to Peace in the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh. Nothing whatever is known respecting the sentiments of that Court It is true strong remonstrances have been made by England and Austria; and these two countries may conceive that they have intimidated Russia into an acquiescence with their demands. When the proper time for action comes, Russia may not improbably undeceive them in this respect. The Porte has only shewn a willingness to agree in part to the demands in the Russian Ultimatum.

Her late Majesty's Will, with three Codicils was proved in the prerogative court Doctors Commons on the 4th instant, by Stephen Lushington, L. L. D. one of the executors, power being reserved for making like grant to Thomas Wilde, Esq. the other executor. The effects are sworn under 20,000l.

The Marquis of Waterford will be elevated to a Dukedom. His new Title will be Duke of Munster.

Morning Chronicle February 5th. Lord Liverpool's Specific for the relief of Agricultural distress is at last before the public. His Lordship summoned several very respectable London Bankers yesterday morning to wait on him and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Fife House, for the purpose of delivering their opinion on a project which he submitted to them for issuing five million of exchequer Bills, with a view to remedy all the complicated evils of which complaints have recently been made by the Landed Interest. It was proposed to issue these five millions to the farmers through the agency of the country Banks. Lord Liverpool and his colleagues were apparently much dissappointed at the manner in which the scheme was received, and disconcerted by the objections urged to it on the part of the Gentlemen to whom they had resorted for advice on this occasion. It was observed that on all former occasions when such a Measure had been adopted, there was at least an apparent necessity for it; that our trade was suffering from some peculiar pressure, either caused by circumstances connected with the War in which we were engaged, or by a scarcity of money and the difficulty of procuring it, even on the most unexceptionable securities at the moment; that in both cases this mode of relief was suited to the exigency, and it had been found effectual; that at present the circumstances were quite different, that instead of any scarcity of money being felt, the complaint throughout the country generally was, the difficulty of employing or investing it even at a low interest; that this state of things was so universally prevalent, and the London Bankers had been so encumbered by deposits from their country correspondents that they had been obliged in all cases to lower the rate of interest on their accounts, and in some to discontinue the allowance of it entirely. It was therefore asked how Exchequer Bills could be of the least benefit in such a state of the money market? The Country Bankers, it was further observed, would be satisfied with even less security for their advances than would be required by Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills; and the question was not where money was to be found, but where the farmer, after he had expended the advance which he might receive, in the payment of his rack rent, tithes, could find means to replace it?

House of Lords. Feb. 6th. Opening of the Session. Just before two o'clock a Salvo of Artillery announced the arrival of the King. His Majesty entered the House with his accustomed state, the Sword of state being borne by the Duke of Wellington.

The speaker and a great number of Members of the House of Commons, came to the bar. The King delivered the following speech.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the Peace of Europe. My endeavous have, therefore, been directed, in conjunction with my Allies, to the Settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburgh and the Ottoman Porte: and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences may be satisfactorily adjusted.

In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects.

With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of that country.

I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects, and it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose.—Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquillity, I have the satisfaction of believing that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects; and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS."—It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the revenue has exceeded that of the year preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement.

I have directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit: and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our annual expenditure, particularly in our naval and military establishments.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN."

"I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you, that a considerable improvement has taken place in the course of the last year, in the commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can state them to be, in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition.

"I must at the same time deeply regret the depressed state of the agricultural interest.

"The condition of an interest so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country, will of course attract your early attention, and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject.

"I am persuaded, that in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind, that in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this Kingdom are equally involved; and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can alone expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world."

In the House of Commons Mr. Hume moved the following amendment to the address which was moved & seconded in the usual manner: "That while we return his Majesty our most greateful acknowledgements for the various reductions which have been made in the civil & military establishments during the last year, by which some diminution of expense may be effected, yet we should ill discharge the duty we owe to His Majesty, if we did not direct his most serious attention to the present condition of his faithful people.

"To represent to His Majesty that the distresses, proved to exist, before a committee of this house, instituted for the especial purpose in the last Session of Parliament, have considerably increased; & that the owners and occupiers of land throughout great part of kingdom, and with them, the tradesmen and artizans usually dependent on them for employment, are labouring under unexampled difficulties."

"To express most respectfully to His Majesty our opinion that an excessive Taxation, disproportionate to the reduced value of property, is a principal cause of those distresses; and humbly to intreat that he will be graciously pleased immediately to direct such reductions in every branch of our expenditure, from the highest to the lowest department, as shall enable us, forthwith, to relieve his Majesty's faithful people from a large portion of that branch of Taxation, which, in their present impoverished condition, presses so heavily upon all classes"

This amendment was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who said that Reduction of Taxation would be not only nugatory but mischievous; that Reduction of Taxation, so far from affording relief would end in Dissappointment, and not only would end in dissappointment, but aggravate the dis-

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tresses of Agriculture; and his Noble Friend (the Marques of Londonderry) would in the course of a few days submit to the consideration of the House, the state of agricultural distress and the best means of affording relief. And as he himself intended in a few days to bring the subject of Finance more fully under the consideration of Parliament, he could not agree to support the Honorable member's Resolution.

For Mr. Hume's Amendment 89 Against it 171, Majority for Ministers 82.

February 9th. The House of Commons was occupied last Night with the Irish Measures. The Marquess of Londonderry stated that it became necessary to furnish the Government of Ireland with extraordinary powers, and for that purpose he would in the first place, propose the re-enactment of the of the Insurrection act, and secondly the the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

The two Bills have gone through all their Stages in the Commons. They will pass through the Lords immediatly, in order that they may receive the Royal assent without delay.

February 11th, From the Paris Papers. Mayence January 24th. Several Journals state that the Peace between Persia and Turkey has been purchased at the sum of 24,000*l.* sterling.

Augsburgh Feb. 1*st,* The Russian Troops are augmenting considerably in Bessarabia. The Army of the General in Chief, the Court de Wittgenstein, has been assembled in that province since the 7th of January, Every thing announces that it will not delay to enter Moldavia and Wallachia. Chourschia Pacha who was before Janina, seeing that his communicating with Thessaly were on the point of being cut off by the Albanians and Suliotes, determined to retreat. Ali Pacha profited by this circumstance, to advance with his Troops to Cusang, five Leagues from Janina.

"The Austrian Cabinet has for some time had frequent diplomatic communications with the great and lesser Sovereigns, who form the Germanic Confederation. It appears that they have for their object the fixing the attitude, or rather the policy, which the Governments of Germany are to adopt in the event of War breaking out between Russia and the Porte.

Morning Chronicle, Feb. 12th, Private Letters, dated Madrid, 28th, and 29th, April, and received by the Mail of yesterday, state, that in all probability a new Administration would not be formed till after the present Cortes had closed their sitting, which will be early in next March, as it was thought the King intended to choose his Ministers from among Members now having seats in the House, in which capacity they are prevented from acting by an express Article of the Spanish Constitution, till their Time is ended. The same Letters mention that the Cortes continued seriously and sincerely occupied in deliberating on the affairs of South America, and a Disposition prevailed to acknowledge the Independence of that country on liberal Terms. Some difficulties however, existed in consequence of the want of communication, of union among some of the provinces belonging to the free Governments in South Americas, and the imperfect state in which their Wishes were known: owing to which, it was thought, that the plan recommended by the Committee would be adopted, as a preliminary measure, though numbers were of opinion that the affair would never be well settled nor the contending Parties brought to a perfect understanding with each other, unless it was through the Aid and Interference of some foreign Power, entitled to the Confidence of both. The only Persons, it is said, warmly opposed to the Recognition of the Independence of South America, are the Catalonian manufacturers and the old Cadiz Monopolists: but it is added a large portion of the Spanish Community consider the ultramarine provinces as a burden and a continual source of Disagreement, and besides feeling the Injustice with which they have been treated, and the impossibility of governing them at such a Distance, are convinced that it is better to trust to their own abundant and neglected resources at Home, than rely on a precarious revenue too often derived by oppressive means.

Feb. 14th, From the Paris Papers. Madrid January 31st. The King has accepted the Resignation of the Marquess of Santa Cruz as Minister of State and D. L. Ballesteros as Minister of Finance. M. Ramon Pelegrin and D. Luis Tonela will hold, ad interim the Portefeuilles of these two Ministers.

"Letters from Burgos state, that the Environs are still in great fermentation. The Magistrates of that City have intercepted 40,000 reals in new gold coin, which were brought from Madrid by a fiacre, the Driver of which was to deliver them to the Insurgents.

Morning Chronicle, We are enabled to state on the Authority of a private letter from St. Petersburgh from a source entittled to credit, that so far from the prospect of the continuance of peace between Russia and the Porte becoming more favorable, there is every appearance of War.

Frankfort Feb. 1st. Our Politicans are astonished that people at Vienna can be so credulous as to believe that the offers lately made by the Porte will satisfy the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh. It is certain, and the course of the Negociations prove it, that the temporizing of the Divan in merely to elude the demands contained in the Russian Ultimatum.

Paris Paper Extract of a private letter (Augsburgh Feb. 3d. It is affirmed that the Court of Austria has received from St. Petersburgh dispatches which are by no means favourable to the preservation of Peace.

"It is certain that notwithstending the badness of the roads, Court Wittganstein's Army continues its movements: all the Divisions, with their Artillery, arrive successively in Bessarabia and on the Prath."

From the Observer Paper. By the last Mail from Holland, Letters and Papers have been received from St. Petersburgh, to 29th ult. The Official Paper notices the various movements which have recently taken place among the Russian Army within the Empire, but it does not seem to be admitted, that these movements are preparatory to the issuing of any Declaration of war against the Porte, which was thought to be extremely improbable. Although the most lively Interest still existed on this subject, the St. Petersburgh Paper does not give the slightest Intimation, and its silence is compulsory.

February 15th, In the Papers brought by the Lisbon Packet, it is stated that on the 26th Ultimo, the Anniversary of the General and Extraordinary Cortes, great Rejoicings took place to commemorate that auspicious day, on which the Portuguese nation recovered the Exercise of those rights of which they had been dispossessed for ages. The day was ushered in with discharges of Artilery from the forts and shipping and a grand Review took place.

From the Brussel Papers. Leghorn January 25th. A National Government has at last been established in the Peloponnesus. Each Village chooses one or two Electors, who choose others to form the Government of each District, and the Elders of each District nominate the Ephori to constitute the principal Government.

Attica and Livadia having been restored to liberty, Greece has been divided into Eastern and Western. The capital of Eastern Greece is Salona, and that of Western Greece Uracoxi. These two Provinces have elected deputies who will repair to the national congress at Argos.

February 12th, Last night Mr. Brougham in the House of Commons brought forwards a motion for a Repeal of Taxes, with a view to afford relief to the Country in its present distressed state. This motion was met by Lord Londonderry with a Declaration that he had a very different remedy to propose (from which he entertained the greatest expectations) but that he would not allow himself to be drawn into a premature disclosure of it. The Noble Lord moved the previous question, which was carried by 212 to 108.

February 14th, Sir Robert Wilson brought forwards last night a motion respecting his own dismissal from the Army. The motion was that copies of the correspondence between His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, Lord Viscount Sidmouth and Sir Robert Wilson be laid before the house. The motion was opposed by Ministers who asserted and brought forward the prerogative of the Crown in military matters. Lord Londonderry observed that there was something summary in the power of the Crown especially in military matters, where this summary power was more necessary than even in the civil Branch of the Government." On a division Sir Robert Wilson's motion was lost by 199 to 97.

February 18th, The Marquis of Londonderry has made his promised statement in the House of Commons. From this it appears that the Reductions which have already been effected in the various branches of our Establishment amount nearly to two millions. This is to be effected by the Repeal of the Additional Malt Duty, which will deliver agriculture from an annual Burthen of not less than one million five hundred thousand Pounds. Taxes to a greater amount would have been remitted, had not the present state of Ireland occasioned an extraordinary charge of three hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, and the Failure of the usual source of revenue during War, one of three hundred and twenty thousand pounds for the Greenwich Hospital. Both of these Charges will terminate with the present year. Important as is the Repeal of a Tax, which pressed so heavily upon agriculture it is stated to be only the first step of a regular diminution of Imposts, which, if no new War should arise, will continue till the Country has regained her Buoyancy, and her Expenditure is brought down lower than her Income. In pursuance of this plan, another million of Taxes will be repealed next year, half a million the year after, and as beside future retrenchments, the surplus and produce of the sinking Fund will be applied to the reduction of Imposts, instead of being allowed to accumulate and increase the fund itself beyond it present amount (which is not less than five millions two hundred and sixty thousand pounds) in the course of six years it is expected that the country will find herself relieved from the enormous weight of seven millions of Taxes. A Negociation is shortly to be opened with the Bank in order to reduce the higher rates of interest, that is to say, the five and four per Cents so as to produce a considerable diminution in the permanant charges on the country, without in any way affecting the stability of the public credit. An effective sinking fund of five milions will effect a regular and certain reduction of the national debt, whilst the cancelling of the stock brought up will allow of that progresive remission of Taxes, which the Noble Marquis expects will amount in six years to seven millions. In the course of that period Thirty Millions of the National Debt will also have been reduced. In Addition to the relief which the Agriculturist must derive from the Diminution of the Malt, Duty an Arrangement has taken place which will afford then considerable assistance. The Bank has consented to advance four Millions of Exchequer Bills at an Interest of three per cent. Out of these, sums will be lent to Parishes on the credit of the Parochial Rates, to be employed for corporate purposes, so as to procure at once Work and the Means of support for the poor, and to be repaid in four or five years. Such is the general outline of the noble Marquis's plan.

Morning Chronicle February 19th, The public are aiding the Minister's plan by selling 5 per Cent. and buying 3 per Cent, and the former have fallen. It is thought that if the Chancellor would offer the holders of 5 per Cent, an annuity of 4 with an assurance that it would not be reduced to a lower rate for 20 years, they would willingly accept of this Arrangement.

The Thames outward bound Indiaman for Bencoolen and China was wrecked off Eastbourn. Cargo saved.

We observe the following vessels advertised for this port,—James Sibbald, Capt. J. K. Forbes to sail early in April.—Barkworth, John Pedlar, in all March.—Bombay Merchant, J. Clarkson, on or before 1st May.—Sarah, Thacker, in all May.—Britannia, Living in all March.

The Castle Huntley and Apollo Indiamen were in Plymouth sound in 9th March. The former ship parted company with Buckinghamshire, in 24 S. to the W. of the Cape.

We are sorry to state that the Brig Guide from the Isle of France, which arrived here yesterday, brings accounts that the brig Ben Johnston from Cape of Good Hope, and the ship Nestor from England, both for this port, had put back into the Mauritius, having been dismasted off the Sechelles.

We are also sorry to state that there is a report of the loss of the George Home off Domus; but we have not been able to get any particulars on which we can rely: and we have considerable doubts as to the truth of the report.

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